WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM TENTH PAGE.

tee on Accounts, making the pay of John Bailey, the Assistant Disbursing Clerk of the House, the same as that of the Journal Clerk. EMPLOYES IN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THE REPORTS: IN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
The SPHARKE presented a letter from the Attorney Gencral, transmitting a list of his clerks, &c., in compliance
with the House resolution of the 7th of May.
PETHONS.

Mr. MOGEMAD, (rep.) of Th., presented the petition of
citizens of Alleghany county, Fa., praying for the establishment of a bureau of education, and that provision be
made for the education of all.

Mr. Helmora, (rep.) of N. Y., presented two petitions
from a number of flax growers in St. Lawrence county,
N. Y., praying that a duty of fly per cent ad valor:
may be levied on imported flax.
Mr. J. I. Thomas, (rep.) of Md., presented the petition
of citizens of Baltimore, ad., engaged in the manufacture of glassware, praying for an increased duty on imported glassware.

ported glassware, praying for an increase the petition of citizens of Otsego county, N. Y., asking for the passage of laws regulating inter-State insurance, and they were all appropriately referred.

The House at half-past four took a recess till half-past seen, when the consideration of the Tax bill is to be

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TAX HILL.

The House reassembled at half-past seven o'clock, wont into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Ill.; in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, commencing at the seventh section, which refers to the regulations as to assessing and collecting the tax on cotton.

Sevent vorbal amendments were made, and instead of the imprissament provided for the crime of perjury in relation to the tax the section was amended so as to read, "shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by existing statemens for that offence."

To section 8, relating to the same matter, no important mendments were made.

Section 9 contains a large number of paragraphs.

To section 8, relating to the same matter, no important smendments were made.

Section 9 contains a large number of paragraphs amending is detail sections of the existing Revenue act.

Mr. Stramss called attention to the immense power reposed in the assessors by the act to impose fines and penalties for alleged violations or frands, and nentioned some instances to illustrate his idea. He neved an amendment, to come in at the end of the paragraph amending station fourteen of the present law, providing that in lieu of the senedy now provided wherever frant is charged as exist in any return when the party charged shall drup the fraud and demand a trial, proceedings shall be strapended, and suit brought in the District Court of the linited states to cover the amount of the deficiency our fraud and penalty.

After con-aderable discussion the amendment was passed over for the present.

About an facur was consumed in propositions in reference to the publishing of notices by assessors.

To no of the decisions taken a quorum did not vote, and there consequently had to be a call of the House. One hundred and four members, eleven more than a quorum, answered to their names, and the consideration of the bill was resumed.

The paragraph amending section twenty-two of the existing act regulates the salary and fees of assessors. This gave rise to a variety of propositions, but no important changes were made.

At ten o'clock the committee, after having disposed

YACHTING.

Regatta on the Hudson River-The Ione Uncle Bem the Winner.

th, but excellent prospects, held a regatta on the Hudson river yesterday morning. The scrub race proposed was merely intended as a test of the speed of the different salls at the speed of the different salls at the speed of the different salls at the speed of the speed of the different salls at the salls its, the property of members of the club, and

The course to be sailed over was about twenty miles in length, the beats starting from the foot of Pity-second street, North river, passing up the Hudson and rounding a stakehost stationed opposite Pleasant Valley; then returning and rounding a second stakehoat nearly facing the starting point, and again steering as far as Pleasant Valley and back.

The following sailboats, owned by members of the

Tacht Club.
The programme of festivities announced that the start rould take piace at ten o'clock punctually; but a strict afherence to promises made not always being fegarded as indispensable, it was not until after eleven o'clock that the officers and men of the club, tastefully attired to white and blue sailors' shirts—their entire costume Being in somewhat better taste than that of the ancient spariner—made their appearance on board their vessels. The indees having been previously despatched to their respective vessels, the referee, Captain Coughtree, gave orders to prepare for the contest.

At fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock the signal was giren and the boats started, with a good breeze, amid the cheers of an assembled crowd. Thenceforward the move-

orders to prepare for the contest.

At fifteen minutes to twolve o'clock the signal was given and the boats started, with a good breeze, amid the cheers of an assembled crowd. Thenceforward the movements of the centending skiffs were closely watched by the friends of the club on shore.

The Flirt passed the upper stakeboat at 12:34½, the Lurline at 12:35½, the Ione at 12:39 and the Uncle Ben at 12:39. They passed the second stakeboat as follows:—Uncle Ben, 146:3; Ione, 150:53; Flirt, 2:23 and the Lurline at 2:24.4. On the second round the Flirt carried away her jib and the Lurline swamped on account of the high wind.

orrice away her jib and the Lurine swamper on account of the high wind.

The Uncle Ben came in ahead of the Ione at twenty minutes of five o'clock, and four minutes later the second boat roached the pier, the Flirt and Lurine being completely distanced. The members of the organization and their friends subsequently returned to their boat-

Opening of the Amateur Boat Club Sea-

coady boats and apparatus in anticipation of a grand opening day. The old Atalanta Club having invited the the co-operation of her sister organizations of New York and vicinity in an opening day, the Columbia, Atlantic and Waverley clubs accordingly joined her in appointing have individually celebrated the opening of their boating seasons until last season, when the members of the Atia lants and Columbia clubs united in the festivities. The result of their action was so satisfactory that they de-termined to prove the truth of the old saying, "the more the merner," and join hands with their fellow

more the merrier," and join hands with their renorgarmen.

These opening days are looked to with much interest by the clobs themselves as indicating the probable strength of each body during the ensuing season, and showing the effects of their labors during the winter. The clube have given each other rendezvous in the Care, off the Elysian Fields, at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesdaynex, and will then proceed up the Hudson in squadyon, landing at all the pleasant places on the river, and stopping at Gutenberg for dinner in the afternoon. They will return to the city towards dusk. Such a scene as this has seldom been witnessed in our waters, and it is doubtful whether many of the denizens of the metropolis are aware of the existence of such health-craining organizations as our boat clubs. In their yawks, natural regalla, mannan, their fast hoats, the array of our amejour blue jackets will present a pleasing coop d'ant.

Yesterday the seventh regular examination of the senior class of this law school for the degree of the Bachelor of Laws and for the admission to the bar was com About sixty-one students of the class of "95" were examined on municipal laws and the laws of contracts and several of the students passed a fine examination, who, no doubt, will distinguish themselves in the pralice of their profession. The examination was conducted by Professor Dwight, in the presence of a committee o the Trustees of the Institution, composed of Moure. Samuel B. Ruggles, George T. Strong, Dr. Fran-Gouverneur M. Ogden, and was continued from two o'clock in the afternoon until five o'clock, and during the evening, commencing at sight o'clock. The examination of this class will be continued to-day and to morrow. To morrow the examination will be on real estate, and on Friday on "pleading, pracwill be on real estate, and on Friday on "preading, practice, evidence and equity." The commencement is to take place on Wednesday, the Rith inst., at the ball of the flutorical Society, and the Bachelorian isomern will be preached by the Rev. Fr. Morgan Dix, at Irinity thapel, on Thursday next. Foring the examination yesterday a number of members of the bar and the alumniof the law acheol attended.

The law library of the institution contains a complete surious of the reports and statutes of the United States

Section at Mr. George Wood's theatre, which has already sequired the appellation of "the family resort of the city," has these far been successful. The houses are and the performances satisfactory, the sistering mode a fair hit and been taken into general favor. To night a change occurs in the programme. "Crossing the Line" will be given, with Misses Irene and Jennie

THE COURT THAT TRIES JEFF DAVIS.

The Assemblage at Norfolk, Va.-Judge Underwood Presiding in the Absence Judge Chase—A Jury Empanelled— Charge to Them by the Judge—Treason to be Punished-An Indictment for Treason Against Jeff Davis to be Filed

FORTRESS MONROR, May 8, 1866.
The United States Circuit Court for Virginia has a ength inaugurated its labors. The Court was to have opened yesterday, but Judge Underwood failed to arrive till this morning. At noon he opened the court at Nor folk in the old court room in the City Itall, but a quorum of the Grand Jury not being in attendance an adjourn ment took place till half-past three o'clock. At the lat ter session twenty of the jury, an excess of the quorum required, answered to their names. The following are

required, answered to their names. The following are the names of the jurors:—

J. R. Bigelow, of Alexandria; Isaac Snowden, of Fairfax; John Taylor, of Alexandria; C. Gillingham, of Fairfax; George C. Hens, B. Hodgkins, L. D. Harmon, C. W. Nowland, of Alexandria; F. Decordy Geo. W. Singleton, John T. Daniels, John H. Borume, W. m. G. Webber, C. K. Cole, Wm. Harrison, of Norfolk; Wm. N. Tnaley, Wm. Fay, Burnham Wardwell, T. Dudley, Jr., Burnham Davis, of Richmond.

Davis, of Richmond.

The Judge appointed Mr. Gillingham foreman, and thereupon Mr. Wm. H. Barry, the clerk, administered to them the usual oaths—that is, one oath not to act through malice against any person presented for indictment, and the other that they had not aided in the slightest degree the rebel cause in the late war, and would support th constitution of the United States. Then followed the Judge's charge to the jury. Most clearly and pointedly were set forth the duties of those to whom it was addressed as interpreted by the Judge. After referring to the absence of Chief Justice Chase, upon whom he would have greatly preferred had tallen the task of instructing them in the line of their duties, he described the changes that had been effected described the changes that had been effected by the war in the administration of justice, and the unusual crimes, such as treason and disloyality, they were now compelled to adjudicate upon. In this connection he adverted to his charge to the Grand Jury preceding them, and would not repeat himself now, bel eving they all knew the sentiments he had then expressed. But since then peace had been declared, and the writ of habeas corpus had been restored. Recomply President Johnson expressed a desire that not such sobordinates as Wirz should be brought to punishment for treason, but the head traitors. It was against these leading offenders he would have them act, and punit his principals and not the tools. It had been determined that such offenders must be tried in Virginia. At the North there had been much complaint of the tardiness shown in bringing them to trial. The delay had been unavoidable. There was no need of forther delay, and he hoped the time had come when would be shown here that treason was held as a crime and meriting the highest punishment. He urged that the mass of the people of this State who sided with the rebellion, and took up arms to aid it, could not be heid accountable for treason. There was no such general education and intelligence here as at the North. In proof of this he drew a paralel between the First Congressional district of Virginia and the State of Rhode Island. Though the former had given birth to four Presidents of the United States and possessed twice the acres of Rhode Island, it has not one lithe the wealth and intelligence. In a interior countries of the district there was not a paper published, and three-fourths of the men and women could not read and write. This degree of ignorance he traced to slavery. Those who had imposed upon the credulity and ignorance of the masses in inciting them to rebellion against the government, he would have punished. He enjoined that they should be accorded to them, and the same hearing and defence in court as to white persons. The subject of d by the war in the administration of justice, and the un-usual crimes, such as treason and disloyality, they were

their controllers and and receiving across her restaurant under such trying circumstances. Some of the lady friends of Mrs. Davis residing it Baltimore are making up various articles as presents which will be shortly forwarded here for her use during her sojourn in the Fortress.

The New York Demokrat in an editorial furnishes an ecount of a demonstration of colored people at Augusta who went out to decorate the graves of the fallen Union and the police. The Demokrat says: "This is another proof of the unfunching barred of the rebels, and of their arbarous disposition, and at the same time furnishes a

cample of Johnson's 'restoration policy.' The Masta Zerbay comments on the vote on Trun-bull's amendment to the Post Office Budget bill, the obect of which, it says, is to restrict the power of the President, and not only this, but another amendment, by Senator Wade, which is aimed at the Executive, was offered and approved. The Stante Zeitung is very severe on the radical leaders of the Senate. The reconsideration of the Post Office Budget bill, on Monday, was pureed, it says, for the purpose of shielding the Appropriation bill.

a spirit of the press, a correspondence from northern

The Abend Zerlung contains an editorial on the Sunday law, which is very severe. He says the city on Sunday was again, for the first time in eleven years, sobected to the curious arrangement of an Jewish and Puritan Sabbath day, and hundreds and thousands of people had to choose whether tuey would pass one of the finest spring days in idleness in their narrow dwellings, or whether they, with their families, would travel for miles to reach a point where they were not subjected to the operation of the fanatical ordinance. The Abend Zeitung is very severe in its denunciation of the Sunday law.

Boston, May 9, 1866. In the case of the Common wealth vs. F. O. J. Smith, In the case of the common weather, the verdict has been set aside and a new trial granted, on condition that the defendant's counsel agrees in writing to allow the testimony of the principal government winess, decreased since the verdict, to be used in a future trial.

Death of an Old Philadelphian. Penasurens, May 9, 1866. Jarsel P. Hutchinson, one of our most esteemed oil-spa, dred this morning, says seventy-acteur reach.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Continuation of the Strike Among the caulkers-its Riffect Upon Trade-What the "Bosses" Mave to Say-How the Workmen are Disposed-The Eight Hour Movement-Alleged Riot and Assaults by Strikens, &c.

Assumits by Strikens, &c.

The strike among the shipcarpenters, ship joiners and shipcaulkers still continues. These men demanded from the "bossos" the eight hour system. This demand was refused, and the consequence was a general strike, which has thrown from eight thousand to the thousand persons out of employment. Strikes are of frequent occurrence. They sometimes succeed and very often fail. They bring public attention to bear upon contests between capital and labor, both of which are power-ul elements in overy country where they are used in the right direction. At one time sympathy is with capital; at another with labor. Wealth is now lauded to the skies; then we hear glowing eulogies upon men with brawny arms who mould the red hot iron into useful forms with heavy blows of the hammer upon the sounding anvil. That this should be so is only natural. Capital and labor are much depend-ent upon each other, and anything that disturbs their

week of their strike. Their old places of employment along the East river are almost descried. In the build-ing yard of Mr. Webb, at the foot of Sixth street, only who represent the opinion of the bosses, and by the bosses themselves, that many of the strikers have expressed their willingness to return to work on the old terms (ten hours) only that they are apprehensive some violence may be committed upon them by persons who are anxious to maintain the strike and compel the employers to accept the terms offered by the workmen. The men declare that they are receiving pecuniary assistance from various quarters; but the bosses doubt this, and say that if any such assistance has been given it must be very little and of no account among so large a number. To show that the pecuniary aid obtained by the strikers is small, it is stated by the foreman of a ship-building yard that one of the late workmen therein had building yard that one of the late workmen therein had informed him that during every night of the past week ho, with his wife and family, had gone to bed without any supper except a crust of dry bread and an onion. The idea among the shipbuilders is that there are many similar cases, and these are cited as proofs that the subscriptions for the relief of the men cannot be of any considerable extent. At the establishment of Mr. Webb there are four vessels on the stocks, and if hands could be had there is a fair share of work to be done. One of these ships is a wooden steamer, four thousand tons, for the Facilic Mail Steamship Company, intended to carry the mails from California to China. This steamer is 360 feet long, 48 feet broad and 31 feet deep. Another is a steamer for the Morchants' Steamship Company, to trade between New York and Bristol, R. I. She is 360 feet long, 48 feet beam and 16 feet deep, and sister vessel to the Bristol, recently launched. During the construction of these steamers the general strike occurred. Mr. Webb had in his employ 225 persons, including carpenters, fasteners, caulkers, &c. The pay of the carpenters was \$3 75 to \$4 per day, and caulkers \$4 50. The latter worked time hours each day when employed in doing repairs, and ten hours on new work. Carpenters obtained \$3 75 and \$4 on new work, and \$4 50 on old. The total weekly sum paid for labor by Mr. Webb before the strike ranged from \$7,000 to \$9,000. The bosses say that the sawyers and fusteners, who have not approved of the strike, have been unfairly thrown out of employment by those who insist on the eight hour system; and they further declare that the direct result of the strike hands of merchants and workmen residing in Boston, Baltimore and Wilmington, Del. The underwriters and shipowners, who are in accord with the shipbuilders on this matter, are willing to insure vessels if they be not too badly damaged; and this afforts facility for ships to have their repairs done in other ports. It is even said that Liverpool is taking informed him that during every night of the past week he, with his wife and family, had gone to bed without

military, as was now done In connection, he referred to the duties of the jury in connection with violations of the revenue and postal laws and in counterfeiting. The charge ended, the jury were discharged tilt into doce to morrow morning. It is thought that the correct days, Judge Underwood announced that he thought that the course of a month. It is confinently believed that this jury will brag in true bills of indictment against Jert the course of a month. It is confinently believed that this jury will brag in true bills of indictment against Jert that the course of a month. It is confinently believed that this jury will brag in true bills of indictment against Jert that the course of a month. It is confinently believed that this jury will brag in true bills of indictment against Jert that the course of a month. It is confinently believed that this jury will brag in true bills of indictment against Jert that the course of a month. It is confinently believed that this jury will brag in true bills of indictment against Jert that the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with good earnestenes upon the discharge of its duties. The investigation promises to be a lengthy one and the testimony voluminous. The commission has the authority of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with good earnestenes upon the discharge of the testimony voluminous. The commission has the authority of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with a side of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with a side of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with a side of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with a side of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with a side of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with a side of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered with a side of the confinence of the Civil Rights bill, has entered w

THE CAULKERS.

The caulkers struck on the 2d of April, and this is the sixth week of their strike. Their society numbers about one thousand near. Three or four hundred have gone shewhere in search of employment, and some of them have got it. Allout twe hundred said fifty remain here, elsewhere in search of employment, and some of them have got it. Allout live hundred and fity remain beer, and from seventy-five to one hundred per day of this number get employment from besses who ware fiverably inclined towards the men. Among these latter have been mentioned the names of Mr. Allison and Messys. Schultz & Dean. The caulkers are estirely independent of all other trade organizations in the city. They have received pecunications in the city. They have received pecunical and williamstorz, and they state that in no tictance have they been refused and from any body to which they had applied either by delegation or letter. On Saturday has they paid out \$2,500 in the way of relief to the strikers. That was one day's distursment. From private individuals subscriptions as large as \$600 have been received. The men state that they neither will leave their organization for give up their badges, and that it is infair for the employers to exact terms which not in any way arise out of the domands they originally made. They further say that they have never distance to the houses as to the number of apprentices they should have. We learn that the caulkers have gone around and got jobs independent of the employers, they declare their determination to hold out, and seem to feel that their terms may be ultimately, but perhaps removed in the position of affairs up to the present. New developments may appear in the course of a few days.

MASS MERTING IN CLINTON HALL.

MASS MERTING IN CLINTON HALL.

A mass meeting of the United Shipwrights, Caukers and Shipponers of this my was held last evening in Clinton Hall, under the auspices of the Workington's Ungenfor the purpose of retating the misrepresentations of the master shipwrights, caukers and joiners.

The meeting was very well attended, although it was slim in comparison with the extent of the Hall. The chair was taken by Mr John O'Nell, at eight o clock.

The Chairmax said he was proud to say that the agricers would fight out the battle if it were to take all sommer. After speaking in condemnatory terms of the

Mr. James, of the New York Shippomers Union, read Mr. Jaseur, of the New York Shujonors Union, read unmber of resolutions in favor of the cause they were engaged in, declaiming against every howspaper that would not ensain the present movement, and deprecating the surrender of their badges until the new were rismphant in the object they had in view. (Applainse, Mr. Franzerr addressed the meeting, saying that the first object aimed at—the eight hour system—would be attained after the summer was over. Be biamed the employers for the apprentice system, and said that rather than disconnect himself from the association or give up his indige, he would prefer to be a seawinger in the streets of the city. They were determined that there should be no privation or want among the men. The business and ealightened people of the operator way, a

rayor the eight he r system. It was favored where ever two named, except by those who were not actuated by the principles of humanity. If they were true to themselves they would wring from their employers the eight Lyur syst in for which they were contending. After some remarks from Mr. Thomsel, of the Caulters' Society, a re obtained was adopted declaring the intention of the striken to proclaim through the honest porsion of the press, their determination to support the called those supports the called the same verneity of statement which the united me hands of the city were now pursuing.

The meeting them before the true two the meeting them before now pursuing.

TO THE ED FOR OF THE HERALD

carried on between the shippiment and caulkers and the employers, in regard to thought hour system and th resolutions published, together with your own hones strictures on the subject, must feel satisfied that you

resolutors published, together with your own hencest strictures on the subject, most feel satisfied that you took a fair and impartial view of the matter, the result of which is that through this unlappy strike thousands are thrown out of remmerative captoyment, and hundreds of families left in want of the common necessaries of life and almost reduced to penury. What a lamentable state of things this is to contemplate, and that, too, in a free and great country.

My object in addressing you is to endeavor, if possible, through the columns of the Heazan togefiest a reconciliation between the two parts. It is the that "trade and properly have their duties as well as their rights," but when the duties of these are sought to be made subservient to the will and distant of the masses, then the right contended for are altegether thrown in the background. For instance, take our extensive shipbuilding yards where thousands of hands are usually employed at the average rately \$4.50 per day for ten hours' work. What a fearful scourge it is to those who refuse to work the time ap-clied for such handsome remuneration, \$27 per week, as well as the disasters it entails upon those who have families to support at the present time.

I do not binne workmen for looking for their just and lanienable rights, and I say further that the workingman oughtito be protected. But I also assert, and know it will get the bonesit of your extensive circulation thoughout the world, that combinations and strikes are not the legal course to be pursued by those who enceive that they have such seek a change in a legal and right manter. "To the law and to the testimory" is the Divine injunction, and it applies similariy to secular matters.

liamsburg.

The male and female laborers in the Eastern District

ronewalks, who have been on a strike for about a fort-night for a reduction of time in their day's work, became discouraged yesterday and caved in. The majority of them asked their former bosses for work on the old sys-tem—namely, from daylight till dark—and they were nearly all taken back again. Some of the girls, however, refused to eng-ge themselves to work over ten hours a day, saying that rather than do so they would prefer to get married.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BENKETT.—The lecture of Rev. H. M. Gaffagher on "Ireland and the Irish," will be delivered at the Bloomingdale Baptist church, Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Sunday School of the church congregation.

BENEFIT OF THE ALLES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The

Aposite of the ALLEN STREET METHODES CHURCH.—The Aposite of Temperance, John B. Gough, will lecture upon his favorite topic this evening, at and for the benefit of the Allen street Methodist Episcopal church. HOME FOR SOLDHERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.—The paint-

ing, "Croshed by Iceberga," by Mr. Bradford, will, by permission of the artist, be exhibited for the benefit of a home for the Union soldiers' and sailors' orphans, at No. 345 Broadway, commencing to-day and continuing for the succeeding three weeks. Mrs. General Grant is honorary president of the committee. The object is a good and sensible one, and the exhibition should have a success, from that reason alone, aside from the merits of the painting.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERT.—The store of Mr. F. Leonard, nonheast corner of Allen and Grand streets, was entered on Tuesday night by means of wrenching a lock from the cellar door on Allen street. The burglars then bored hoise in the celling above and broke out two boards, after which they passed through the aperture, and packed up cloths valued at fifteen hundred dollars, with which they succeeded in making their escape. No arrests have been made, but Captain Davis, of the Tenth precinct, is in search of both the thieves and the stolen goods.

the Ship Owners' Association, of New York, held at their rooms, 30 Pine street, on Wednesday, May 9, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year —President, George Griswold; First Vice President, Ambrose Back, Frothingham; Second Vice President, Ambrose Snow; Treasurer, William D. Morgan; Secretary, Thomas S. Sandford; Executive Committee, Lonnel Brown, Stephen W. Carey, John G. Oale, Henry W. O. Edve, Edward Hincken, Charles H. Marshall, D. Ceiden Murray, William Nelson, Jr., William C. Sturges, James A. Van Brunt, John S. Williams; Arbitration Committe, Louis Walsh, Chairman, Gustavus A. Brett, George M. Clearman, Cornelius Comstock, Edward Hincken, Charles Luling, Ambrose Snow.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUTENANT TATE, TWENTY-SECOND RESIDENT.—Last evening the members of Company C, of this regiment, assembled at the Armory for the purpose

Whereas, This company feel that some suitable acknowledgment is justly due to our esteemed friend. Lieutenaut Thos. Tats, Jr., for his ability, zeal and perseverance displayed by him in the fitting up of the company room; therefore fore Resolved. That we hereby tender to Lieutenant Thos. Take, Jr., our hearty and grateful thanks for the ability and talent with which he performed the operous duties of Chairman of the Building Committee.

Resolved. That the neat and elegant manner in which the ork has been planned and executed reflects lasting credition. I licutes and Tate, and will ever remain a fitting memorial his good taste. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably en-rossed, be made official and presented to Leutenant Tate. The Lieutenant responded in appropriate terms. A Boy DROWSED IN A CELLAR. - The body of Frederick

Garnett, aged six years, was found yesterday in an ex-cavation filled with water, near the residence of his pa-rents, No. 252 West Forty-second street. It was con-veyed to the residence of the parents, and a coroner noti-fied to hold an inquest.

FOUND IS A Link Kills.—The Workmen employed in the lime kill of William Halliday, No. 242 East Eigh-teenth street, found the body of a boy about eight years of age in the kill almost burned to a crisp. He was dressed in a black backet, cray pants, blue army cap and brogaus. The body was conveyed to the Eighteenth precinct station house and a coroner notified to hold an inquest.

workmen were busily engaged pulling down St. Thomas' Episcopal church, at the corner of Broadway and Hous-ton street. It is understood that the property has been advantageously disposed of, and that the congregation will soon occupy better premises. Stores and business places are to take the place of the church edifice.

workmen were busily engaged pulling down St. Thomas

The Connecticut Senatorship.

AUCUS OF THE REFUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATURE—NOMINATION OF O. S. FERRY FOR
THE SENATORSHIP. The republican caucus held here to night for the pur Mr. Foster was well attended, and a strong feeling was exhibited by all parties. Speeches were made, and debate enemed, when an informal ballot was had with

eventy-three.
Two other ballots were taken with but slight difference. An attempt to adjourn till to morrow night was nade, but failed.
On the seventh ballot affairs were completely changed,

The European and North American Railway.

Recros, May 9, 1895.

In the State Senate this afternoon the bill to aid in the construction of the European and North American Estimay was ordered to be engreesed by 23 to 10. The bill provides that when the read is completed from Isangor to Winn—a distance of fifty-seven and a half miles—and the State of Maine shall have paid Massachuester \$200,000 now due for the purchase of lands, Massachuester shall invest this sum in merigage bonds of the European and North American Railway Company, payable in thirty-three years and bearing interest at six per cent per annum. The whole issue of these mortgage bonds, of which the \$200,000 is a part, is not to exceed \$1,000,000, and is to constitute a first mortgage on the railway constructed or to of these mortgage bonds, of which the \$200,000 is a part, is not to access \$1,000,000, and is to constitute a first mortgage on the railway constructed or to be constructed between Maine and New Brunawick, and also a first mortgage on all the lands, estimated to include \$25, 710 acres, granted by Matne to the said railway company and trustees, satisfactory to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, are to have the lands conveyed to them, and to receive all income from and lands, and pay the same into the Trussury of Massachusetts. Whenever the company shall have completed ten miles of its road from the town of Winn in the direction of the boundary line, so that trains may pass over the same, then the Trussurer of Massachusetts is to be ordered to take mortgage bonds of the said company for an additional one hundred thousand dollars, and the same amount for every additional ten miles completed, and when the whole fifty miles is finished and in running order to the boundary line then an additional amount of bonds to be taken to the amount of five thousand collars per mile on the entire length of the road, from Winn to the boundary line, making an argregate amount of boods to be taken to the amount of the road, from Winn to the boundary line, making an argregate amount of boods to be taken by Massachusetts of the lundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is thought that the bill will pass the Rouse of Representatives by a strong vote, and should this be the case, it will undoubtedly be aloned by Governor Bellook. THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars of the Affair-A Bold Operation-liow the Case Was Worked-Private Against Public Police Detectives, &c.

We published in yesterday's HERALD an account of the arrest of three more of the robbers of the Adams express car on the New Haven express train on the night of the of Connecticut. They are now in Bridgeport in close con court. The train on which the robbery was committed ton, and left New York late in the afternoon New Haven Railroad Company, prior to which he was a soldier in the Sixth Connecticut regiment. Grady is a sbrewd, observing fellow, and knowing the messenger of the Express Company was in the limbit of sleeping during the passage of the train, he thought the plan of robbing the Express Company a very good one. He first disclosed his plan to his brother in law, James Wells, a well known New York character (now under arrest), who communicated it to the other parties engaged, all of whom are now within the custody of the authorities. There were sever persons in the confidence of the affair. On the night of get on the regular passenger cars. Grady, the brake-man, did not run on the train that night, but got a substitute, lie going to Stamford, was to take part in the affair. The was to take part in the affair. The mode in the train got out at a certain pecting to be able to assist in the affair, plan did not work as they expected, as it was job could be done within the limits of the State York. The parties that got off the train in part of the venture returned to New York and p to the house of Angustus Tristram, No. 76 street—the latter being among the rang. This of the robbers were traced as far as Norwalk, we went into a saloon to drink and remained the same train they went down on returned New Haven. The train was behind time on its and when the parties got outley were specified ductor Hughburt and Mr. Spooner, one of the N land district superintendents of Adams Exprepany.

and when the parties got enthey were spetted by Conductor Hurthurt and Mr. Spooner, one of the New England district superintendents of Aslams Express Company.

In regard to the amount of money in the car that was
robbed, and that was actually in the possession of
the thieves at one time, no full statement has been petliabed; it amounted to \$480,000; but one safe they did
not break open. The one they did break open contained
\$81,000 in legal tender notes and \$30,000 in live-twenty
bonds, in addition to whish there were promisence
packages. The robbers carried off \$180,000 in gold and
currency. The party set off at Coscob bridge, three and
a half miles from Slamford, and hid their booty near
that place. A bag containing \$5,000 in gold was
found on the side of the track where the
robbers got off. The robbery occurred on Saturday
night, and on the Sueday evening following Mr. Allen
Pinkerton of the National Police Force of this city, with
a corp of assistants, accompanied by Mr. Spooner, of the
express company, proceeded to the New Haven depot at
Forty-second street. When in the train Mr. Pinkerton
observed a man that attracted his attention and who
subsequently turned out to be the man Clark who has
been tried and convicted as one of the robbers. Clark
paid his fare to New Haven, but got off at Stanford in
company with Augustas Tristram and Medicire. He made
application to a livery stable to go to his uncle's,
but the night being cold and he a stranger in
the place, the stable-keeper refused to lend him
at team, and the party was obliged to remain
at a botel in Stanford until Monday morning, when they
took the first train to Norwalk, but Clark got off at
Darien. At this time the detectives got on their track,
and remained so until Clark's arresat Augustus Tristram
at a botel in Stanford until Monday morning, when they
took the first train to Norwalk, but Clark got off in
Darien. At this time the detectives got on their track,
and remained so until Clark's arresat Augustus Tristram
at Cark, when they do not stone wall beside the road. On the trial Tristram pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. Clark was tried and conviced, but his counsel subsequently procured a writ of error, and the case is now awaiting the action of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Subsequent developments showed that there were other parties in the robnery. While the detectives were watching Joe Tristram's house Augustus Tristram, Allen and McGuire said that the proof against them and also against Wells, before referred to, was cumulative until it became conclusive, and they, with McGlory, were arrested as described in yesterday's Heratic Grady, the brakeman on the train on which the robbert was committed, was suspected to be a party in the affair; but the testimony against him was not deemed sufficient to hold him until about one weelingo, when he was caught in the act of robbing a passenger on his train, and it was then deemed time to arrest him charged also with participation in the express

week ago, when he was caught in the act of robbing a passenger on his train, and it was then deemed time to arrest him charged also with participation in the express robbery. There are facts in connection with the subsequent fer-reting out the robbers that put our regular detective police in rather an unerviable light, but as the system is tolerated at hendquarters, it is almost useless to attempt a remedy. Detective Pinkerton and his sestiants de-serve great proise for the manner in which they con-ducted the search for and the arrest of the robbers.

News from New Orleans.

The comments in private circles are severe on Sheri an's report to the Reconstruction Committee, and It; and that the charge of quarreleomeness is ridiculous. Northern capital is invited and not troubled.

Texas advices represent that the cotion crop is large.

Cotton.—Sales to-day, 2,000 bales at 31c, a 32. for mid-dling uplands; receipts 207 bales. Sugar and mollases hominal. Gold 130. Sterling exchange 140. Freights

Violation of the Revenue Laws The schooner Sarah Bernice, seried a few weeks a for violating the revenue laws, has been appraised vessel for \$3,000 and the carge for \$3,000. The whas given bonds and the vessel has been given a

The Sheep Exhibition at Rochester. Boomsetus, May 2, 1866.

The sheep exhibition is a grand success, excelling in the number and quality of stock anything ever before witnessed in the United States. The attendance from abroad is large and the weather line. The number of entries this morning was 163.

Where Rirds With Rainbow Plumage ing their way through the groves of Brazil grows to agram flower that drinks the dow of Hearen. No to the tropics to inhale the perfuses, however, for the "NIGHT BLOOMING CERRUR".

egite who resorts to RIOREENE resources health gigh and spirits. His fellow sufferer, who reports is sense his life. The two are not equal. And why? "Since secure one of them letters to reason and believe with habit testimony, white the other madiy reputings both invites six-keeps to reason." But yet all drug.

11 per bottle. Depot 28 Dey street, N. V.

A.-A.-Dr. Langworthy's New Premium RUSS-castest in use; no back presents; makes a final ure. HELMHOLD'S, 594 Broadway. A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, Requires

immediate attention, as neglect offentioner results in amount interpalate ling disease. ** RECONN & HECKCHIAL TRA-CTION** are a simple remody, and will amount invariably give immediate relief. A.-Lyon's Insect Powder-Por Exter-

minating Roseber, Ante and Yermin, and preserving Fura and Clothing from moths. The original said generate signed I. Lyon. All others are imitations. Take no other lasest Provider but Lyon's. Rold by all druggless and by BARNESS a CO, 30 Fark row. A .- Dr. Gutmann's Marble Baths, TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS. 25 East Fourth street, near Broadway.

A .- Custom Clothing.
The Pinest Stock of English Scotch and Parks Coatings, Theoreming, Chottle and Dorseling the coder in this city? Gentlemen call and imposed stock.

RROKAW BROW, IL Largette place and St Fourth arctice.

Lives there a man with team or dead,
Who never to browned hath said.
The SOLAH FIRE CUT CHEWING FORACCO I
must fadiences article ever made to be chewed! We now
ROMA CO IN URNUTH SOLAF! Manufactured a
few fork City Folamon Works, 36 and 201 Fulloy in
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All Linen Shirts, \$3 75; Sen Island thirts, \$1 Linen Collars, \$2 No. 3 Park row, opposite As-

All Prises Cashed in La gal Lotteries.

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Address. Polink & Son, Meerschnum anufacturers, 602 Broadway, near Fourth' street. Pipes

danufacturers, 692 Broadway, near ut to order, boiled and repaired.

By Eating the "Egyptian Lota" Ten train's "Choralites" became nothing but worthless bafers. If he had given them FENA EVE glorious perfume mount has some beautiful flower them they would have became unfinished between qualifiers of the whole states unfinished books will find a Love Edv. Suice Agents, 42 Barcins street.

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Batchelor's Hate Dye.—The Best for the world the only perfect Dye tarmless reliable, restantanoous. Factor St Barchy street.

TYPHUS AND TYPHOAD PEVERS. THEIR CAUSES CHRMICALLY DESTROYED BY THE USE OF DISINFECTANTS, PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY.

is necessary for the safety of the public health that orful and certain disinfectants, should be used in all an possibly exist.

As several individual cases of cholera have appeared in the city, and as typins and typinoid fevers almost constantly prevail, it is deemed advisable to recommend the general use

ERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. GOURTAREPS ID.

THY ROOM QUART TO HAVE IT.

THY PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT.

THY STABILE SHOPLED BE CLEANSED WITH IT.

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TANSHIPS AND BRIDGE WEST CARRY IT.

TANSHIPS AND PERSONS MUST HACH ASSIST IN

SUPTALS AND PERSONS MUST HACH ASSIST IN

PINU. AWAY THESE DIRADFEL DISEASE BY

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It is now being used by the SANITARY POLICE and SCAPESCERS under the direction of the BOARD OF HEALTH IN THIS CITY. IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN AVAITHE BUBLIO SCHOOLS.

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Brondway, are constantly conceined with constone, will go where they are best served, and the quality of the HAT Introduced this Spring render to be sistilite, and, as it can only be obtained at these pil-brid consider one disc. The Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstites

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair-Plent quality. Mair Dys and

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CONTAGION HARMERSS WAS THE PERSON OF THE SHORT OF THE SHOTT OF THE SHORT OF THE SHORT OF THE SHORT OF THE SHORT OF THE SHO Each moved us even the most diseased, has willing the a green or sent of that original pure blood of our COMMON MOTHER EVE.

This gorm of pure blood supports his life, and constantly strangion to throw out from the observation (1997) into the bowels. BLASTERT BYLLS seein this REGE-NEGATING FIGURES.

By that purents of the pure bowels.

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which cleaner the bowels and the blood of all UNHEALTHY ACCUMULATIONS,

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Thomas R. Hannet, a distinguished physician, of Newport,
My labors in behalf of your pills are altogether for the
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Extract the saline to every family who used them.

My wife became an invalid tour physician represented her
case as invested. It then called two other physician, and
the three held a contentiation, and presented her examption. I then finded the physician is still determined to trust to your pills. I got five botten, which is better
used up there appeared a change in her souldines for the
petter. I then fought from him. By the term them were
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fact them for three months, when her health was existing
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